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torial board. At present it is a working literary organization, and its motto is, as O. Henry would say, "Strictly Business." The criticism that it is a closed shop is utterly unfounded. *The Hoosier* is published at the University Press at Bloomington, Indiana, on the first of each month during the college year, by the Writers' Club of Indiana University. The aim of *The Hoosier* is to furnish a medium of expression for the literary life of the University, and its columns are open to undergraduates, alumni, and members of the faculty. The subscription price is one dollar per year; single copies are fifteen cents each.

Courts and Lawyers of Indiana. By LEANDER J. MONKS. Editor in Chief; LOGAN ESAREY and ERNEST V. SHOCKLEY, Assistant Editors. Indianapolis, Federal Publishing Company, 1916. Three vols., pp. lxxv + 384, 527, 526. Illustrated.

The volumes are continuously paged. The first 535 pages contain a connected history of the State and territorial judiciary, divided into 22 chapters. These chapters deal with such topics as Courts of the Northwest Territory; Courts of Indiana Territory; The Old Circuit Courts; The Circuit Riders; Juries, Prosecutors and Witnesses; Minor Courts; Incidents and Anecdotes of Pioneer Courts; The Old Supreme Court, etc. The second division of the work contains detailed accounts of the organization of the county courts, lists of judges and prosecutors, circuits, attorney-generals, federal judges and United States Attorneys, with dates for each. This part occupies 600 pages. The third division contains the biographies of the leading lawyers of the State, living and dead. These biographies, about 1,000 in number, have been reduced to the briefest possible form. The aim throughout has been to show the part the courts have played in the development of the State and the relation the lawyers have sustained to society in general. The writers have covered the field fairly well. The editor-in-chief is a lawyer of over a half century's experience, having served 18 years on the supreme bench. His assistants are both college trained men, all Hoosiers, and all alumni of Indiana University. The work

has been as carefully done as time would permit. Documentary records have been used freely both for State and county courts. The statistical tables have been compiled in every case directly from the manuscript records. Some errors in the tables are due to hasty proofreading; for example on page 306 George W. Self is credited with preparing 63 volumes of the *Supreme Court Reports* instead of 14; on page 384 the same reporter should be credited with volumes 34 to 48 instead of 34 to 58; page 222 of the Supreme Court docket is printed upside down. On the whole it seems few mistakes of this kind have been made. The authors have not hesitated to criticise where it seemed merited nor to praise where it was deserved. An instance of the former is given by way of example on page 526 *seq.*; of the latter, chapter IV is a worthy tribute to the old Circuit Riders. The general tone of the book is modest. In most instances the writers have been content to let the record speak for itself. The volumes are neatly printed on good paper, tastefully bound in half leather and are provided with an excellent index which renders the vast amount of details easily accessible.

French Policy and the American Alliance. By EDWARD S. CORWIN, Princeton University. Princeton, 1916. 430 pp.

This book is a history of our first and perhaps only entangling alliance. The first six chapters are devoted to a treatment of motives, underlying conditions and preliminaries of the alliance. The other ten chapters are devoted to an analysis of the treaty itself, to the attempts of the Americans and French to bring Spain into the alliance, to the French-Spanish alliance of the following year and its conflicts with the French-American treaty, and finally to the relations of the latter treaty to the treaties of peace of 1782-1783. The author does not deal with the attempts made by France at times during the first decade of our national government to argue that the treaty of alliance was still in force, but treats it as ending with the event of American Independence.

While perhaps every statement of fact and every conclusion set forth in the present book has appeared before in secondary works, no single author has attempted to cover precisely the